

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

KIBBO'S GARDEN. Broadway.—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
LAURA KERNON. Theatre. Broadway.—WIVES OF FASHION. BY MISS HARRIS.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—DUKE'S SIGNAL—GALLOP—JACK—FOURTEEN'S PRINCE.
BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—SARAH L. SHERMAN.—FAT WOMAN.—SARAH L. SHERMAN.—FAT WOMAN.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Mechanics Hall. 42 Broadway.—THE FIVE CENTS.—THE FIVE CENTS.—THE FIVE CENTS.
WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL. 24 Broadway.—THE FIVE CENTS.—THE FIVE CENTS.—THE FIVE CENTS.
IRVING HALL. Irving Place.—THE STEREOGRAPHS.
THE NEW IDEAS. 44 Broadway.—SONGS.—BURLINGAME'S. 44 Broadway.—SONGS.—BURLINGAME'S.
AMERICAN THEATRE. No. 44 Broadway.—BALLADS.—LATERALS. 44 Broadway.—BURLINGAME'S.
NEW YORK MUSIC HALL. 44 Broadway.—BURLINGAME'S. 44 Broadway.—BURLINGAME'S.
BOULEVARD OPERA HOUSE. Broadway.—THE FIVE CENTS.—THE FIVE CENTS.—THE FIVE CENTS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the country is increasing rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

THE SITUATION.

Intelligence from Pennsylvania and Maryland continues of the most exciting character.

From despatches received from Harrisburg yesterday afternoon it was thought that General Ewell's whole corps, supported by portions of the forces of Longstreet and Hill, in all forty thousand men, would move on Harrisburg last evening, or certainly to-day.

The rebels were reported to have left York yesterday in the direction of Harrisburg at eight o'clock in the morning. The demand made upon the citizens by General Ewell was met with a supply of \$30,000 in cash and subsistence. The rebel General gave them twenty days to fill up the balance. Private property was rigidly respected by the enemy, and no families were molested, neither was the railroad property disturbed. The rebel force numbered eight thousand, with eighteen pieces of artillery. The party which occupied Wrightsville was only three thousand, with five pieces of artillery. The rebels have also moved from Carlisle.

It was reported at Reading, Pa., yesterday that the enemy had crossed the Susquehanna at Columbia, and at Perryville, forty miles above Harrisburg. It is pretty certain, however, that they have not crossed at the former place. It was ascertained that a portion of General Lee's army has passed down the valley towards Shippenburg, including about four pieces of artillery. General Ewell and General Early appeared to be concentrating their forces for an attack on Harrisburg, while General Lee's army is falling back to meet General Meade.

It was stated and is probably true, that the rebel forces are retreating from the Susquehanna to concentrate upon General Meade, an attack from whom is now expected almost hourly.

General Meade's army is in full motion, in what direction it is not advisable to state. Sufficient to say that all the rebels who had been invading Montgomery county, Maryland, for the past few days have disappeared; that they have retired also from Mariottsville and Sykesville; that the road to Frederick is now open; that General Meade has relieved both Washington and Baltimore from immediate danger, and that there is now not a rebel within thirty miles of either city. It may be that the forces on both sides are concentrating for a desperate contest.

A map on another page illustrates the whole theatre of the new rebel campaign in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

Rumors were flying all over the country yesterday that several changes in the Cabinet and in the command of the army were about to take place. It was said that General Butler was to take charge of Mr. Stanton's portfolio in the War Department, and that General McClellan had been appointed Commander-in-Chief in place of General Halleck. It would appear that efforts are being made to bring about these changes, but the reports of their consummation are no doubt premature.

The advance of General Rosecrans' army southwards from Murfreesboro promises to be as successful as his first collision with the enemy in the mountain gaps, which even the rebel journals admit to have been disastrous to their side. Despatches from Manchester, Tennessee, last night, state that Bragg's army has been compelled to abandon its strongly fortified position north of Duck river, and is making a hasty retreat to Tullahoma, where, no doubt, a general engagement will ensue, as the Union army was pressing on after them. The condition of the roads after the late heavy rains is considerably retarding the advance of General Rosecrans. We give a map to-day of the strategic position of General Bragg, the approaches to Tullahoma, and the route to Chattanooga.

Our correspondence from New Orleans by the steamship Columbia yesterday is very interesting. It contains advice to the 24th, and news from Port Hudson to the 22d. Our troops had a collision with the rebels in the Attakapas country, and defeated them at Lafourche crossing after a pretty brisk fight. The rebels intended to threaten New Orleans and Algiers, but were discomfited.

The latest news from Port Hudson and Vicksburg, however, comes by way of Cairo, dated yesterday. At that time General Grant had taken

another of the enemy's forts on the left. Fighting was going on all day Thursday in the rear of Vicksburg, in the Yazoo region, and one of the rebel works was blown up there with a fearful explosion. Port Hudson was not taken, although news to that effect was received by General Grant on Tuesday night.

The rebel accounts of affairs at Vicksburg are only to the 24th. They represent the defeat of Gen. Grant on the 22d inst., with a loss of 10,000 men, in an attempt to storm the works along the whole line, and that he was then in full retreat. The later news tells a different story.

Considerable alarm exists in Kentucky and Ohio in anticipation of a rebel raid. It was reported that 15,000 of the enemy, under Generals Pegram and Marshall, were advancing into Kentucky by Cumberland Gap. The Common Council of Cincinnati waited upon General Burnside yesterday with regard to the defenses of that city.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Our European files by the City of Baltimore, dated to the 17th of June, reached this city yesterday. The papers contain some very interesting details of the news telegraphed to the Herald from Newfoundland after the steamship passed Cape Race.

A full report of the speeches delivered by the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Russell and the Duke of Somerset, on the subject of the American blockade and the seizure of British traders by our cruisers is published to-day. Earl Russell took occasion to compliment Chief Justice Tancy and Admiral Wilkes. The London Post of the 17th of June has an editorial referring to the debate, in which it says: "Up to the present time, however, there is nothing to show that the captains of American cruisers have acted in a reckless spirit. The instructions given by Mr. Seward to the navy are unexceptionable."

In the House of Commons, on the 16th of June, Lord Palmerston, speaking on the subject of vote by ballot, said: "My honorable friend refers to America—that country which we have so often heard quoted as an example in this House. But does not every one know that voting is not secret in America? Certainly they vote there by means of pieces of paper for their Governors, Judges, and other public functionaries; but their vote is known—it is no more secret than ours. They put their tickets in their hats, and every one knows when a man votes for as well as we do here. I believe there is one State in which there is an attempt at secret voting; but generally the voting in the United States is no more secret than it is in this country."

The Most Rev. Dr. Gibboley acknowledges (June 16) the receipt of £28,156, 16d. from the Archbishop of New York for the relief of the poor in the diocese of Elphin, Ireland.

The letter of Prince Gortchakoff to Mr. Seward, in reply to his note on the Polish question, appears in our columns. The Czar expresses very friendly sentiments towards the American Union and people.

The London Times of the 15th of June says:—A new commercial line of steamships to Brazil and the River Plate has been organized to sail from Liverpool, and will commence on the 15th of August next. The first vessel will be the Sicilia, a screw steamer of 1,125 tons and three hundred and sixty horse power. Her ports will be Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; and, owing to the attention now directed to the countries of the River Plate by small capitalists, attracted by the profits of sheep farming and the character of the climate, who in ordinary times would have proceeded to the United States, it is believed that the enterprise has fair prospects of success.

Our correspondent in Managua, Nicaragua, furnishes a very interesting resume of the situation of affairs in that republic to the 25th of May. The country has been tranquil since the repulse of the allied invading army of San Salvador and Honduras. The war policy of the neighboring States still checked her industrial advancement and interfered with her financial arrangements. The agents of the Transit Company, the writer says, were negotiating for a renewal of their charter, but without success so far. It was argued that the amendment of the charter by the government was perfectly legal and its non-renewal constitutional on the part of the Executive.

The obsequies of Admiral Foote took place in New Haven yesterday afternoon. A grand military and civic display was gotten up by his fellow townsmen, which was one of the most imposing kind. Military and officials were present from every part of the State, to pay their last respects to the Christian hero who fell while in the outfit of an undertaking momentous in its importance, and in all probability victorious in its consummation. Business in New Haven was entirely suspended, and the whole city draped in mourning, minute guns fired, and the bells tolled during the day. A full and interesting account of the affair will be found in another column.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council, on the celebration of the Fourth of July met yesterday and made out their programme. There will be the customary salutes and ball firing. One hundred dollars were appropriated for a display to the veterans of 1812. There will be a military parade of what military organizations are left in the city. In the evening there will be fireworks, &c., at thirteen different places.

The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., son of the well known pastor of St. George's Church, in Sixteenth street, was ordained a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday morning in the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington avenue and Thirtieth street. The Right Reverend Bishop Potter officiated as chief celebrant, assisted by a number of clergymen. Dr. Tyng, Sr., delivered an eloquent address, after the ordination, on the office and duties of a minister of the church.

Robert Hunter, foreman of the building corner of Liberty street and Broadway, was held to bail by United States Commissioner Stillwell, in the sum of three hundred dollars, for resisting an on-rolling officer.

Judge Shipman held two men to bail, in \$250 each, for selling liquor without taking out license from the Federal Revenue Commissioners.

The market continued dull and rather feeble yesterday. There was a shade better, gold sold at 148 1/2, silver at 117 1/2, and closed at 147 3/4, at about 148 1/2. Money was at 10 1/2. Money was comfortable at 6 1/2.

Cotton goods, advanced 1/2 c. per yard yesterday, with sales of 3,000 bales reported, closing at 74 c. for the middling, 1,212 bales per cotton were also sold. Bread was in fair demand and closed heavily. Provisions were in fair request. New mess pork was dearer, because of the late heavy rain, but were firm. Whiskey was a shade higher, with moderate sales. A number of government contracts for provisions, sugar, rice and dried apples were awarded. Hay, fruit, hides, leather, petroleum and wool were in fair demand. Tobacco was quite active. The freight market exhibited less animation.

The supply of beef cattle at Allerton's was moderate, and the market accordingly ruled buoyant and firm. Prices varied all the way from 7 1/2 c. a lb. for inferior to common to 11 1/2 c. a lb. for prime. The most of the offerings were placed at 10 c. a lb., and the average price was about 10 1/2 c. Only a few sold below 10 c. or above 11 1/2 c. New York all sold yesterday. Which cows were steady at 11 1/2 c. a lb. to 1 1/2 c. Yams were steady at 4 1/2 c. a lb. &c., the latter an extreme rate. Sheep and lambs were plenty, not very active, and 50 c. a lb. per head were placed. Hogs were sold at 50 c. a lb. and lambs from 25 c. to 30 c. a lb. Swine were heavy and lower, corn fed sold at 5 1/2 c. a lb., and still fed 5 1/2 c. The total receipts were—4,350 hogs, 183 cows, 1,158 veals, 11,407 sheep and lambs and 11,407 swine.

The Campaign in Pennsylvania—General Lee Falling Back and General Meade Advancing.

The movements of the rebels yesterday in Pennsylvania, so far as reported, show that they have found the Susquehanna river an obstruction which it would be unwise to attempt to pass, and that they are gradually falling back to provide against the contingencies of a movement upon their flank or rear by the army of General Meade.

We conclude, from the facts before us, that the bulk of the rebel army is now within the limits of the Cumberland valley (which is but a continuation of the Shenandoah valley), and that the line occupied by the rebel forces extends from Carlisle southwestwardly to the borders of the narrow northern neck of Maryland, a distance of about fifty miles. We guess that the corps of Longstreet, which is said to embrace one-half of Lee's whole force, extends from Chambersburg to Hagerstown, a distance of about twenty miles; that A. P. Hill's corps is east of Hagerstown, extending to Gettysburg, while Ewell's advanced corps is at Carlisle. We have no doubt that the foraging detachments from these several divisions of the rebel army have made good use of their time in cleaning out the country in every direction north of the Potomac, from Shepherdstown to the Susquehanna, near Harrisburg—a distance of some eighty or ninety miles—while from west to east in Pennsylvania their depredations have extended over the same breadth of land. How many millions of dollars in horses, harness, wagons, cattle, sheep, swine, pork, bacon, breadstuffs, salt, shoes, groceries, medicines, dry goods, hardware, &c., and forced contributions in money, have thus been appropriated by the rebels we have no mode of estimating. We apprehend, however, from the significant suggestions thrown out by the Richmond Enquirer in its leading editorial on the subject, which we publish this morning, that the work of spoliation and devastation of this rebel army in Pennsylvania will in reality only begin with its retreat.

The Enquirer, which is understood to be the official organ of the rebel government, very broadly intimates that it is the game of Lee, while advancing into Pennsylvania, to amuse the natives with a magnanimous forbearance—to play with them as a cat plays with a mouse—to deceive them with the idea that they are not to be robbed to any great extent; but that when Lee returns his march, by way of retaliation, will be marked by universal plundering and destruction. The forced contributions levied upon the little city of York show that the Enquirer, in the leading article in question, spoke by authority. With the return of the rebel army, therefore, to Virginia, unless precipitately driven back, we may anticipate a schedule of losses of property to the suffering Pennsylvanians amounting to many millions in value beyond the present conjectures of our own people outside the districts now infested by the enemy.

We attach no great importance to the raids from the little rebel cavalry squads in the direction of Baltimore. They are reconnoitering parties feeling about for the army of General Meade, while Lee is holding his forces in convenient positions for concentration in the event of a battle, and for a safe exit out of Pennsylvania and Maryland in the event of a defeat. He evidently has his misgivings as to his ability to cope with our Army of the Potomac, or he would not have lost so much valuable time in bringing it to an engagement. In coming, however, around from Fredericksburg one hundred and fifty miles, over an exhausted country on short rations, his first necessities were supplies for his needy army. He has been collecting and sending them back to Charlestown and Winchester in immense wagon trains, in addition to the quantities retained for immediate use. If Lee should, therefore, be driven back into the Shenandoah valley, unless thoroughly defeated, he will probably have gained from this campaign six months' subsistence for his army—an amount which even the Shenandoah valley, stripped of two-thirds of its able bodied field hands, white and black, could not afford without inflicting great suffering upon its people.

Our Army of the Potomac, if equal in numbers, is superior in strength to the army of Lee. The records of all the operations of this war in Virginia and Maryland establish this fact. But we believe that even in numbers the army which General Meade is now moving upon the enemy is immensely stronger than that of Lee, supposing him to be at the head of a hundred thousand men. We do not believe, however, that Lee's army can exceed seventy-five thousand men; and from all the latest reported movements of his forces, we judge that he is more anxious to get safely back into the Shenandoah valley with his plunder than to try the issue of a pitched battle with General Meade. The events of the passing day may change these aspects of the situation; but from present appearances Lee is moving, not to meet, but honestly to avoid, the Army of the Potomac.

A FOURTH OF JULY ORATOR WANTED.—Orators have usually been very plentiful on the Fourth of July hitherto; but this year Tammany Hall, the mother of so many spouting politicians, is sadly in want of an orator. It appears that the sachems of that venerable institution made a sort of engagement with Governor Seymour to address them on the birthday of our liberties; but somebody went up to Albany and persuaded the Governor to speak at the Academy of Music. This nice little arrangement, which the sachems have only recently discovered, has placed poor Tammany in a peculiarly perplexing predicament. The Fourth of July is near at hand. Seymour is engaged for the Academy. It is too late to secure an oration from anybody else. A mere stump speech on the glorious Fourth would be beneath the dignity of the Old Wigwag. Brady and Van Buren have taken their eloquence over to the other side. What is Tammany Hall to do? Is there nobody with an oration all cut and dried ready to step forward to her relief? Where is General Hiram B. Walbridge?

It is not very unlikely, however, that when the Fourth of July comes Governor Seymour will find himself much too busy with military matters to make a speech at the Academy or anywhere else. This is no time for speech making. We want deeds, not words, for present use. There has been a great deal too much talk and toolittle action already. The money spent in Fourth of July celebrations might be much more profitably employed in raising recruits to give us a Fourth of July celebration in future. Let Tammany Hall leave speech-making and try to make this Fourth of July memorable by doing something for her country.

The Awful Condition of the Country—Who Are Responsible?

Three years ago this country was the envy of the world. Thirty millions of people of all classes, conditions, religions and nationalities were living happily together under the freest government upon the face of the earth. The poor and the oppressed of all nations found a refuge upon our shores. Our flag was known and respected in every land and on every sea. Our commerce bore to distant climes the products of our soil and of our manufactures, and brought us in exchange all the comforts and luxuries we could desire. To be an American citizen was so great an honor that even the aristocrats of Europe showed us especial favors and treated our representatives with distinguished consideration. We had just sent France her Emperor and Italy her Liberator, after having received and protected these illustrious exiles. The future King of England had visited us to see for himself the supreme greatness and happiness of a free people under a government of their own choice. Peace, contentment and prosperity at home—admiration, envy and honor abroad—in these words is pictured the condition of the United States three years ago.

To-day one half the country is in rebellion against the government. Three hundred thousand American soldiers are arrayed against each other around the national capital. The loyal armies are destroying public and private property at the South, and the rebel armies are invading and devastating the North. The flames of burning towns and villages are answered by the red glare of burning ships. Our commerce is almost totally destroyed, and what is left of it has abandoned our flag and sought safety beneath the British ensign. Rebel pirates infest the seas, ravage our coasts and dare to enter our harbors. Fifty millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed or captured in Maryland and Pennsylvania last week, and our losses elsewhere are double that sum. Thousands of brethren who lived in amity and peace three years ago have since been slain by fratricidal hands and now sleep beneath the sod. The national currency has depreciated until gold is at an enormous premium. The necessities of life command extravagant prices. Our manufactures have ceased almost entirely in some sections of the country, and in others are kept in feverish activity only by the demands of the war. In one of our largest cities business is suspended that the citizens may arm to meet the rebel invasion. Peculation, embezzlement and corruption are rioting in official circles. A few hundreds of men without souls are becoming amazingly rich, while the masses of the people suffer. Our statesmen have degenerated into scheming, thieving politicians. The national debt, already large, is daily and hourly increased by war expenditures, and knavish hands are diligently engaged in robbing the Treasury in a thousand ways. Such is the awful condition of the republic. Who are responsible?

Thirty years ago a few fanatics began the agitation about the negro. It is now a matter of history that, if this agitation had not occurred, slavery would have died a natural death in most of the Southern States, as it did in New York, New Jersey and elsewhere. These fanatics came originally from New England. It was believed in olden times that Boston and its vicinity was under the curse of God for its Puritanical persecutions. With this curse the New England fanatics have infected the nation. After preparing the way by tracts, lectures and sermons, the abolition faction dragged the negro into politics. The Southern slaveholders resented this attempt to deprive them of their property. The extremists of both sections joined hands in the infamous work of dividing and destroying the country. Through its successive stages, like some foul disease, this abolition conspiracy against the Union can be traced by the impartial historian. All sorts of remedies were attempted; but all failed, because they were merely temporary and did not aim at the extermination of the disorder. The great men of the nation passed away, uttering fearful warnings of impending danger. At last the crisis came. A set of unscrupulous politicians gave the abolitionists the opportunity they desired, and a sectional party seized the reins of government. Goaded to madness by the inflammatory appeals of Southern fire-eaters, one slave State after another left the Union. The abolitionists encouraged and applauded this movement and trampled under foot all proposals for reunion. Awed by the patriotic outburst of the people when Sumter was attacked, the fanatics at first acquiesced in the war for the Union; but, having control of the government, they soon managed to transform the contest into a war against slavery. Led on by Sumner, Wade, Wilson, Chandler, Greeley, Cheever, Garrison, Wendell Phillips and other such madmen, the abolitionists rejected all means of conciliation and endeavored to crush out every spark of Union sentiment at the South. Their threats, speeches, resolutions and acts of Congress at last culminated in emancipation proclamations. The constitution of the United States was torn to tatters. The South was united and the North divided. Our best generals were removed because they would not subscribe to the abolition creed. Victory then left our banners and perched upon the rebel standard. The war is no longer a war to subdue the secessionists or to annihilate the slaveholders, but a bitter struggle for the existence of the nation. For all this the abolitionists are responsible. Their leaders still walk in high places and fill their pockets from the national Treasury, and their journals are still supported by official patronage and government contracts; but the end of these things is at hand. Cowed by the infernal storm they have raised, these fanatics now cry out for help against the rebel invasion, and preach that the duty of the hour is to forget the past and save the country. This delusive call has been heard once too often. The duty of the hour is to remember and to punish. First, let the rebels be defeated and driven back, and then, without hesitation or delay, let these Northern abolition traitors who are responsible for the rebellion and for the success it has achieved, be held to a strict and final account.

IRREGULARITY OF THE NEW ORLEANS MAIL.—The New Orleans papers complain bitterly of the unnecessary delays to which the mails between that city and the North are subjected. Either the letters never reach there, or they are delivered so much later than calculated, that business arrangements are interfered with and often entirely defeated. The same complaints are made by our merchants here; and to those having relatives serving under Banks these mail mischances are intolerable.

The Army and the Designs of General Lee—A Great Political Revolution in Any Event.

There is no longer any mystery in regard to the main object of this Northern campaign of General Lee. His movements are so manifestly intended to draw out, divide and cut to pieces our Army of the Potomac, and then to descend upon Washington, that all conjectures of a probable campaign on his part in any other direction may be judiciously dismissed.

The simplest theory of his programme is the capture of Washington, and with this achievement the dictation of a peace upon the basis of a Southern confederacy, through the intervention of England and France. Our Baltimore correspondent, however, in his letter, which we publish to-day, advances the opinions that Lee contemplates not only the capture, but the permanent occupation, of Washington; that, once firmly established in our national capital, he will not dictate the peace of a Southern confederacy, but the reconstruction of the Union, somewhat after the fashion of General Monk's suppression of the Puritan Commonwealth of England and the restoration of the old monarchy.

But our correspondent, in showing how Washington may be captured and permanently occupied by General Lee, has forgotten one very important item of resistance which completely demolishes his calculations. He has forgotten that from the Potomac river and the Eastern branch every part of Washington may be shelled by the Union gunboats; that the river is open below, and that we have a fleet of those boats patrolling the river. The siege of Vicksburg and Port Hudson also suggests some difficulty to the rebels in passing the Washington fortifications. Let it suffice for the present that Lee is aiming at Washington, and that upon the issue of this campaign depends the reconstruction or dissolution of the Union.

In either event there is reason to apprehend that there will be an end of "the Union as it was and the constitution as it is." With the progress of this rebellion a political revolutionary movement has been progressing in both sections in favor of State rights and another tending towards a strong consolidated government. In the rebellious States of the South this revolutionary spirit of consolidation has already resulted in the establishment of a perfect central military despotism—perfect as that of Timour the Tartar or that of Dr. Francia of Paraguay. They have a confederate constitution framed upon the model of our federal constitution; but the one is as much a dead letter in South Carolina to-day as the other. The recognition of a Southern confederacy would doubtless be followed by a consolidated Southern oligarchy or mock republic as absolute in power as the Protectorate of Cromwell or the French Consulate, which Napoleon the First readily transformed into the French empire.

With the dissolution of the Union a strong military establishment will become the first necessity in each division, and a strong military central government will accordingly be the first result. With the reconstruction of the Union the bloody instructions of this rebellion will probably be sufficient for the suppression in the federal government of all these embarrasing, hair-splitting political dogmas of State rights and human equality. The instincts and the interests of the ruling landed aristocracy of the South will naturally lead them to an aristocratic government, restored to or detached from the Union; and the lessons of this rebellion will lead the substantial conservative classes of the North in the same direction. Under a strict State rights interpretation of the constitution, the general government would have been utterly powerless to lift a hand against this rebellion. Mr. Buchanan so accepted it, and so he did nothing but whine and cry over his wrecked and helpless situation.

Reunited or broken up into two or half a dozen confederacies, the solid agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of this country will have had enough of "the constitution as it is," interpreted by our radical democrats and abolition reformers. We cannot imagine, however, that General Lee has the remotest idea of a reconstruction of the Union in any contingency, in any way, or upon any basis whatsoever, except that of subjugation. He is staking the last card of his Southern confederacy in the campaign against Washington. If successful, he calculates upon foreign intervention and Southern independence; if unsuccessful, he calculates on falling back upon Richmond and fighting there to the last extremity.

The issue is that of Carthage against Rome. We have carried the war into Africa; but the enemy is thundering at our gates. Let him be expelled; let his army be scattered to the winds, as it can be, with General McClellan in the place of Halleck as General-in-Chief, and then, with the easy extinction of the remnants of the rebellion, the good practical sense of the American people will rebuild from "the Union as it was and the constitution as it is" a common government as strong to maintain itself for the future against abolition agitators and secession conspirators as against its foreign enemies.

THE RUMORED RECALL OF GENERAL McCLELLAN TO THE CHIEF COMMAND.—It became bruited about yesterday morning that General McClellan had been appointed by the President to the chief command of the army, vice General Halleck. The effect of this rumor was really astonishing. Gold went down, while these seemed a general revival of public confidence. The rumor spread over the city with wonderful rapidity. Groups were gathered at all the corners discussing the affair, and on all sides expressions of confidence in General McClellan's ability to further the plans of the President were freely uttered.

A spontaneous ovation was made to General McClellan, who happened to come to the city from New Jersey, where he now resides. The moment he was recognized on the ferryboat shouts for McClellan were heard, and when he reached the city he was surrounded by crowds of enthusiastic people shouting for him. These scenes are unmistakable evidences of the extreme popularity of the General, and prove how deep seated is the confidence reposed in him by the masses. His appointment to the command in chief would cause an immediate revival of hope in the breasts of those who were even the most discouraged; and we think the President would show great wisdom in giving way to popular sentiment upon this subject. Not even the bitterest enemies of General McClellan can deny that, under similar circumstances as those which now cast so great a gloom over our country, he saved

us from the horrors of a rebel invasion, and drove back the very general who has up to the present time advanced with so much daring and success almost up to Washington.

Secure in the removal of the man they feared, the rebels moved boldly on our capital. Should they hear that General McClellan is once more in command, we shall see them betraying more caution. They will bear in mind their disastrous defeat at Antietam, and will understand that for the future their strategy will be met by strategy, and that for all they gain they will have to battle stubbornly. The country will have good cause to rejoice the day that General McClellan assumes the command of our armies; and President Lincoln will likewise have cause to congratulate himself upon the assurance that all his plans will be carried out ably and faithfully. When it becomes known that General McClellan is once more in command we shall have no lack of volunteers. Our people are patriotic, and will flock to our standard when aware that it is upheld by a firm and able hand. The name of McClellan is a tower of strength in itself and will draw in crowds our returned volunteers, who have so pertinaciously demanded the recall of their favorite general. A new era would dawn upon the country, and we should look forward confidently to the speedy retreat of the rebels. "Little Mac" would soon rid us of our enemies.

HORACE GREELEY IN CHAUTAUGUS COUNTY.—We perceive from the Jamestown Journal that Horace Greeley has recently visited Chautaugus county, and there favored his political friends with a speech. And we learn also that, to the amazement of those friends, he openly advocated the right of secession, and expressed himself in favor of allowing the rebels to depart in peace. The editor of the Journal does not relish this doctrine, and seems befogged with Greeley's inconsistency. He has followed the Tribune always in an ecstasy of admiration; he admired the old white coat and cowhide boots; he even approved of the old white hat, principally devoted to protecting the cerebellum rather than the cerebrum of this abolition philosopher. But he is startled at the proposition that when a State wishes to secede it has the right to do so. The old clothes might pass muster—they might even be venerated, like the green breeches of Mahomet; but this traitorous opinion is spewed out of the month of the Jamestown Journal without hesitation.

We may see in this instance what demagogism amounts to, and how absurd it is for the people to trust to the roveries and vagaries of such one idea editors as Greeley. He, above all men, has brought on the present crisis by his persistent folly in assailing, abusing and threatening the South, giving them all the provocation they wanted to excuse their crime. He, by his journalism, has infected the fools of the country with the desire to become philosophers. And now, when the day of trial comes, when the crisis is at hand, when the country has incurred a thousand millions of debt and lost half a million of lives, Greeley turns about and advocates secession, justifies its principles, asserts its rights, and is ready to give up our country, our flag, our nationality, our cause to Jefferson Davis and the enemy. He who has urged us into this conflict—who has done more than any other demagogue to bring on this war—now seeks to close it by the most abject submission and the most degrading sacrifice. He expects, no doubt, that if the South is allowed to break off from the Union the North will become a subjected territory of the abolitionists, and that enough country will be left for Phillips, Garrison, Beecher and himself to govern and fatten upon—a strawberry field for which he will furnish all the plants.

Let him not deceive himself. An insulted and ruined North, in the event of a dissolution of the Union, turn fiercely upon its betrayers and take vengeance on them for the wretchedness they have brought on the country by their hypocritical and selfish conduct. If Greeley wishes to save his old hat let him paddle off after his friend Beecher as fast as steam can carry him. This country will not tolerate him one moment after the question is settled between the North and the South, no matter which way it goes. We trust the Chautaugus county people have not listened to his ravings. Time was, and we hope will come again, that when the brains were gone the man would die. There is yet hope for the nation if the rule is once again a fact.

EXTRAORDINARY ENERGY OF THE REVENUE OFFICERS.—At about six o'clock on Monday evening a party of revenue officers boarded the yacht Gipsy, lying off Port Richmond, and valiantly seized her in the name of the United States. The Gipsy is a licensed yacht, belonging to the New York Yacht Club, and owned by Mr. Anthony W. Morse, who has been repainting and refitting her for a pleasure trip across the Atlantic and up the Mediterranean. The yacht has been lying at anchor for some time, and Mr. Morse's intentions in regard to her were perfectly well known throughout the city. Under these circumstances the extraordinary energy and splendid daring of the revenue officers cannot be too highly commended. If a pirate schooner were to slip into this harbor and steal a revenue cutter, as the Archer did at Portland, any neglect of duty on the part of these officials ought to be overlooked. They have won sufficiently brilliant laurels by their present exploit. Their intelligence and efficiency surpass belief. They have proved themselves fit subordinates of Secretary Chase, who has plenty of time to lay pipe for the next Presidency, but no time to pay the money due to our sick, wounded and deceased soldiers. Each of these brave and energetic men should be immediately promoted out of office, and be decorated with a leather medal.

THE NAVY.
TRIAL TRIP OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR SHERANDOAH. BOSTON, June 30, 1863.
The new sloop-of-war, Sherandoah, from Philadelphia the 25th, on her trial trip, arrived here this afternoon. She easily made twelve and a half knots without canvas, and her officers consider her equal, if not superior, to any war vessel afloat. Captain B. B. Rigby, in command, J. S. Skeritt, in Lieutenant Command, and E. M. Guind Paymaster. Her complement of seamen will be made up at this port.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT HOWQUA AT HALIFAX. HALIFAX, N. S., June 30, 1863.
The United States gunboat Howqua, Captain Devereux, has put in here for coal.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 30, 1863.
Great confusion and excitement have prevailed in the Convention for the past few days. Nothing has been done except the rejection of a large number of amendments to the emancipation ordinance. It is thought something definite will be accomplished to-morrow; but it is doubtful whether the action of this Convention will be accepted by the mass of the people.